Kenneth Farrand Simpson

LATE A REPRESENTATIVE
FROM NEW YORK

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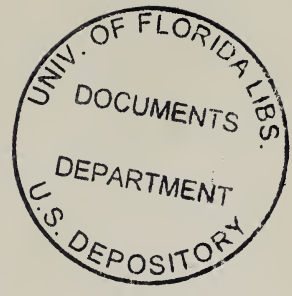

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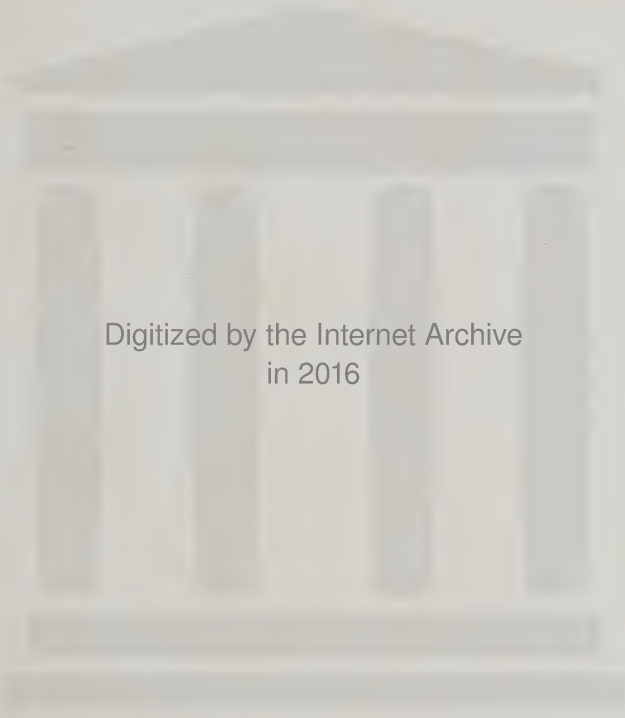
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Memorial Services

HELD IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNITED STATES, TOGETHER WITH
REMARKS PRESENTED IN EULOGY OF

Kenneth Farrand Simpson

LATE A REPRESENTATIVE
FROM NEW YORK

U.S.

Seventy-seventh Congress
First Session

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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Biography

KENNETH FARRAND SIMPSON was born in New York City, N. Y., May 4, 1895; attended the public schools and the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.; was graduated from Yale University, New Haven, Conn., in 1917 and from Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., in 1922; during the World War served as captain, Three hundred and second Field Artillery, with service overseas; commandant, American School Detachment University of Aix-Marseilles, 1919; decorated with Palmes Academiques by French Minister of Public Instruction and Beaux Arts; was admitted to the bar in 1922 and commenced practice in New York City, N. Y.; served as assistant United States attorney, southern district of New York, 1925–27; chairman of Republican county committee, 1935–40; member of Republican National Committee at Cleveland in 1936 and at Philadelphia in 1940; elected as a Republican to the Seventy-seventh Congress and served from January 3, 1941, until his death in New York City, N. Y., January 25, 1941; interment in Hudson City Cemetery, Hudson, N. Y.

In the House of Representatives

THURSDAY, *May 8, 1941.*

Mr. BEAM. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following resolution, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 201

Resolved, That on Wednesday, the 18th day of June 1941, immediately after the approval of the Journal, the House shall stand at recess for the purpose of holding the memorial services as arranged by the Committee on Memorials, under the provisions of clause 40–A of rule XI. The order of exercises and proceedings of the service shall be printed in the Congressional Record, and all Members shall have leave to extend their remarks in the Congressional Record until the last issue of the Record of the first session of the Seventy-seventh Congress on the life, character, and public service of the deceased Members. At the conclusion of the proceedings the Speaker shall call the House to order, and then, as a further mark of respect to the memories of the deceased, he shall declare the House adjourned.

* * * * *

The resolution was agreed to.

Memorial Services
in the
House of Representatives

Seventy-seventh Congress
First Session

Memorial Service Program

Prelude, sacred selections (11: 15 to 11: 45)
United States Marine Band Orchestra

Presiding Officer_____ The Speaker of the House of Representatives

Invocation_____ The Chaplain, Dr. James Shera Montgomery

Lead Kindly Light (Dykes)_____ Male Quartet

Scripture reading and prayer_____ The Chaplain

Roll of deceased Members
The Clerk of the House of Representatives

Devotional silence

Address_____ Hon. Luther A. Johnson
Representative from the State of Texas

The Long Day Closes (Sullivan)_____ Male Quartet

Address_____ Hon. Harold Knutson
Representative from the State of Minnesota

Crossing the Bar (Barnby)_____ Male Quartet

Taps_____ Winfred Kemp

Benediction_____ The Chaplain

Kenneth Farrand Simpson

Memorial Services

WEDNESDAY, *June 18, 1941.*

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives (Mr. Rayburn) presided.

The Chaplain, Dr. Montgomery:

Almighty God, fount of all life, Thou art our refuge and strength; Thou art our help in trouble. Enable us we pray Thee, to put our trust in Thee that we may obtain comfort and find grace to help in this and every time of need; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Jesus said: I am the resurrection and the life, he that believeth in Me, though he were dead yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die.

The eternal God is thy refuge and underneath are the everlasting arms.

The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid? The righteous live forever, and the care of them is with the Most High; with His right arm He shall cover them, and with His arm He shall shield them.

For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

As many as are led by the spirit of God, they are the sons of God. For ye have not received the spirit of bondage again unto fear; but ye have received the spirit of adoption, whereby we cry Abba, Father. The spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit that we are the children of God; and if children,

then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with Him, that we may be also glorified together.

For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory that shall be revealed in us. And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God.

What then shall we say to these things? If God be for us, who can be against us? Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us. For I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.

Yet love will dream and faith will trust
That somehow, somewhere, meet we must.
Alas for him who never sees
The stars shine through his cyprus trees!
Who, hopeless, lays his dead away,
Nor sees the breaking of the day,
Across the mournful marbles play!
Who hath not learned in hours of faith
The truth, to flesh and sense unknown,
That life is ever lord of death,
And love can never lose its own!

"Lead Kindly Light" was sung by the male quartet.

ROLL OF DECEASED MEMBERS

Mr. Roger M. Calloway, reading clerk of the House, read the following roll:

ERNEST WILLARD GIBSON, a Senator from the State of Vermont: Born December 29, 1872; soldier; educator; lawyer; deputy clerk, United States district court; member State house of representatives, 1906; member of the State senate, 1908, serving as president pro

tempore; State's attorney, 1919–21; Member of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-eighth and the five succeeding Congresses; appointed to the United States Senate November 21, 1933, and subsequently elected for unexpired term; reelected in 1938; died June 20, 1940.

ERNEST LUNDEEN, a Senator from the State of Minnesota: Born August 4, 1878; lawyer; soldier; member of the State house of representatives, 1910–14; delegate Republican National Conventions, 1912 and 1916; served in Twelfth Minnesota Volunteers during Spanish-American War, Member of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fifth, Seventy-third, and Seventy-fourth Congresses; elected to the United States Senate 1936; died August 31, 1940.

KEY PITTMAN, a Senator from the State of Nevada: Born September 19, 1872; lawyer; member of committee that formulated the "consent" form of government for Nome, Alaska; first prosecuting attorney at Nome; elected to the United States Senate for unexpired term, 1912; reelected in 1916, 1922, 1928, and again in 1934; secretary Senate Democratic caucus, 1913–17; Democratic conference nominee for President pro tempore of the Senate for the Sixty-sixth and the six ensuing Congresses; elected President pro tempore of the Senate and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, 1933, serving until his death, November 10, 1940.

MORRIS SHEPPARD, a Senator from the State of Texas: Born May 28, 1875; lawyer; first president of the Texas Fraternal Congress, in Dallas in 1908; Member of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, and Sixty-second Congresses; elected to the United States Senate, 1913, 1918, 1924, 1930, and again in 1936; was dean of the Congress at the time of his death, April 9, 1941.

WILLIS BENJAMIN GIBBS, Eighth Congressional District of Georgia: Born April 15, 1889; lawyer; solicitor city court of Jesup, 1914; solicitor general, Brunswick judicial circuit, 1924–33; Member of the Seventy-sixth Congress; died August 7, 1940.

GEORGE NICHOLAS SEGER, Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey: Born January 4, 1866; businessman; educator; mayor of Passaic, 1911–19; delegate, Republican National Convention, 1916; president New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 1912–14; city director of finance, 1919–23; Member of the Sixty-eighth and the eight succeeding Congresses; died August 26, 1940.

WILLIAM BROCKMAN BANKHEAD, Seventh Congressional District of Alabama: Born April 12, 1874; lawyer; member State house of rep-

resentatives, 1900–1901; city attorney, Huntsville, 1898–1902; solicitor, fourteenth judicial circuit, 1910–14; Member of the Sixty-fifth and the 11 succeeding Congresses; chairman, Committee on Rules, Seventy-third Congress; majority leader, first session Seventy-fourth Congress; twice elected Speaker of the House of Representatives; died September 15, 1940.

SAMUEL CHAPMAN MASSINGALE, Seventh Congressional District of Oklahoma: Born August 2, 1870; lawyer; member of the Oklahoma Territorial Council, 1902; served as a member of the Second Texas Infantry, Spanish-American War; Member of the Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, and Seventy-seventh Congresses; died January 17, 1941.

KENNETH FARRAND SIMPSON, Seventeenth Congressional District of New York: Born May 4, 1895; lawyer; soldier; educator; captain, Three Hundred and Second Field Artillery, United States Army, 1917–19; chairman, Republican County Comimttee, New York, 1935–40; member, Republican National Committee, 1937–40; delegate to the Republican National Convention, 1936 and 1940; Member of the Seventy-seventh Congress; died January 25, 1941.

WILLIAM DEVEREUX BYRON, Sixth Congressional District of Maryland: Born May 15, 1895; businessman; lieutenant, Aviation Corps, World War; mayor of Williamsport, 1926–30; member of the State senate, 1930–34; member of the Maryland State Roads Commission, 1934–35; Member of the Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Congresses; died February 27, 1941.

PIUS LOUIS SCHWERT, Forty-second Congressional District of New York: Born November 22, 1892; banker; bachelor of science and economics; businessman; ensign, United States Navy; county clerk, 1933–36; Member of the Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Congresses; died March 11, 1941.

ALONZO DILLARD FOLGER, Fifth Congressional District of North Carolina: Born July 9, 1888; lawyer; trustee, University of North Carolina, 1932–38; judge, superior court of North Carolina, 1937; member of the Democratic National Committee, 1936–40; Member of the Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Congresses; died April 30, 1941.

M. MICHAEL EDELSTEIN, Fourteenth Congressional District of New York: Born February 5, 1888; lawyer; received degree of bachelor of law, Brooklyn Law School, 1909; admitted to the bar, State of New York, 1910; subsequently admitted to practice in the United States district courts of New York, the Circuit Court for the

Second District, and the United States Supreme Court; Member of the Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Congresses; died June 4, 1941.

Mrs. NORTON, a Representative from the State of New Jersey, standing in front of the Speaker's rostrum, placed a memorial rose in a vase as the name of each deceased Member was read by the Clerk.

Then followed 1 minute of devotional silence.

Dr. MONTGOMERY. Almighty God, from whom we come and unto whom our spirits return, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Thou art our refuge and strength and a very present help in trouble. Grant us Thy blessing in this hour, and enable us to put our trust in Thee, that our spirits may grow calm and our hearts be comforted. Lift our eyes beyond the shadows of earth and help us to see the light of eternity. So may we find grace and strength for this and every time of need. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Hon. LUTHER A. JOHNSON, a Representative from the State of Texas, delivered the following address:

ADDRESS BY HON. LUTHER A. JOHNSON

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, we have met today, in this annual memorial service, to pay just and loving tribute to the memory of our colleagues who have left us.

Since we last assembled in like service, nine Members of the House and four Senators have answered the final summons and responded to their last roll call.

They died in the service of their country, at their post of duty, and those of us who labored with them can best attest to their fidelity and evaluate the quality of service they gave to this Republic.

We knew them in their daily life. We saw them while they were on duty and under fire, meeting crises in passing upon great questions affecting the welfare and destiny of their country, and these are the testing times which determine the

character, the caliber, and the fiber of which men are made. Measured by every standard, they were all men of character, integrity, ability, and fidelity.

They were among our ablest and most distinguished Members. Each had his very vivid personality, his lively individuality, and each stood with a marked degree of eminence among us.

Observance of custom and limitation of time prevent my paying tribute to each. Other Members will do this in the printed Record. But in passing I cannot refrain from mentioning two of them. One of these had attained the eminent position of Speaker of the House, second only in importance to the Presidency of the United States, our beloved and late Speaker, WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD, whose brilliant mind, whose charming personality, whose rugged honesty, and whose superb eloquence earned for him during his service of nearly 24 years in the House a national reputation as an orator and a statesman of the first magnitude.

I recall that when Speaker Byrnes, his immediate predecessor, passed away Mr. Speaker BANKHEAD paid tribute to him, and in that forceful and characteristic manner of his, and with deep emotion, said:

> I cannot but feel that somehow and in some way his spiritual presence and his solicitude still abide within this Chamber.

Today in this sacred service I likewise feel that the immortal spirit of our late Speaker BANKHEAD abides with us.

The other, Senator MORRIS SHEPPARD, the dean of Congress, who served continuously in the Senate of the United States for more than 28 years, and immediately preceding served continuously as a Member of the House for more than 10 years, the length of his continuous service as a Member of Congress being 38 years 5 months and 29 days, a record unequaled by that of any other individual with two exceptions since the foundation of our Government.

A knightly warrior, eloquent and able, a loyal friend, with a kind and noble spirit and a soul pure and unsullied, who

literally gave his life in service to his constituents and his country—that was MORRIS SHEPPARD.

The lives of all these whom we honor today were doubtless shortened by the service they gave to their country. Illustrative of the high death rate in the House, during my 18 years here I have served under 7 different Speakers, and 4 of these died while holding that high office. Contrary to the popular belief, membership in Congress requires constant labor. The manifold duties here require not only unremitting toil but deep thought, often vexatious worry, and this has been true at all times, but especially so during the grave crisis through which our country has been passing during the past few years.

A few years ago a well-known writer and prominent businessman was elected to membership in the House and after serving a short time and familiarizing himself with the duties here and becoming acquainted with his colleagues, wrote an article for a current magazine entitled "What Surprised Me About Congress," in which he described his disillusionment as to the ability of Congressmen and the amount of work which they do. His conclusion was that, viewing Congress from the inside, he was surprised to find how hard they worked, how much they knew, and the conscientious manner in which they discharged their obligations.

If the American people could see Congress at close range, and follow them daily, they would reach the same conclusion as did the distinguished author of that article.

The Congress of the United States epitomizes and expresses as no other body possibly can the genuine spirit and the profound emotion of American life. To be chosen out of a population of 130,000,000 people to be the Representatives of their constituents in the national law-making body is an honor.

Critics may speak in disparagement of our national law-making body, but the history of our Government reveals that, by and large, the type of men who have served here excel in

character and ability the same number of men in any other similar group.

The membership of Congress, representing as it does divergent views and faiths, both political and religious, and coming from those of wealth and those of poverty, might be compared to a great mosaic, reflecting a true cross section of the American people.

It has always been a popular pastime to ridicule any legislative body, and Congress has often been made the subject of gibe and criticism, but not only the quality of its membership but the importance of the work which Congress performs is a complete answer to those who scoff.

If some foolish and fantastic decision should ever be made that one of the three coordinate branches of the Government should be abolished, the legislative, if a democracy is to survive, would be the last to go. Whatever else may be said about the Congress of the United States, with all of its faults and its foibles, it is the palladium of our liberty, and when Congress falls the Republic will die.

These colleagues of ours were worthy and honored members of this great institution, which constitutes the bulwark of our Government, and they measured up in the highest degree to all responsibilities devolving upon them. They knew first-hand what Congress was and what it meant not only to the present but to the future. Theirs was the responsibility to solve the perplexing problems of economic and social progress, to adjust differences between various contending groups, to pass laws to protect the weak from the strong, and to see that a code of government existed where justice and right would prevail, and where happiness and prosperity might abound.

They were all patriotic Americans, loving its institutions and willing to die, if necessary, to preserve them. They witnessed the threat to democracy, both from without and within, and, belonging to different political parties, may have at times differed as to methods, but all were inspired by the same

holy ambition—that a government of the people, for the people, and by the people should not perish from the earth; that no dictator, however powerful he may be, shall ever lay his unholy hands upon this temple of democracy, established by the wisdom, the blood, and the sacrifices of our fathers.

To those of us who survive they have tossed the torch, and ours is the duty to carry on. Let us make this sacred hour not one of memorial alone but a rededication and rebirth of patriotism. Emulating their virtues and their consecration to duty, "let us highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain"; that in this dark and threatening period which menaces our existence as a nation we shall eschew all bitterness and strife, forget racial and religious differences, adjourn partisan politics, and unite as one great people, under one flag, and with one destiny—that destiny to defend America and to preserve inviolate her institutions.

The votes which our colleagues cast and the speeches which they made are preserved in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but their memory is enshrined forever in our hearts. We shall remember best not their official record but our association with them and the ties of lasting friendship which death cannot sever and which is one of the compensating joys of our service here.

The greatest comfort and consolation that can come to their families is not alone the splendid record which they made as faithful public servants but the heritage of a good name which they have transmitted to their children, and the love, loyalty, and generous devotion which they bestowed upon their loved ones.

Each geographical section is represented in the list of our sacred dead, New England, the North Atlantic States, the deep South, the great Southwest, the Central, the Midwest, and the far West. All have representatives who have been called by the Divine Master of men to His eternal home. Death is no respecter of sections or of persons; the rich and

the poor, the high and the low, the weak and the strong have always responded to its decree, from which there is no appeal.

But there is a comforting and solacing thought, the Christian faith, handed down to us by our fathers, and which shall abide with us forever, that death does not end all; that—

Behind the dim, unknown
Standeth God within the shadow,
Keeping watch above His own—

that there is a spiritual world to which man belongs, and of which he is a part, and the touch of death cannot separate him from this eternal life.

As I think of the departure of our friends, I am reminded of those lines written by Alfred Tennyson, on the occasion of the death of his dearest friend:

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.

But such a time as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;

For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crost the bar.

The quartet sang "Crossing the Bar."

Hon. HAROLD KNUTSON, a Representative from the State of Minnesota, delivered the following address:

ADDRESS BY HON. HAROLD KNUTSON

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, this day has been set aside from our busy calendar to commemorate the past. It is not so much a day of sorrow as it is a day for retrospection and

reflection. Today fond memory is given leeway over the pressing affairs of this troubled world.

Years ago a famous agnostic said that life is a narrow vale between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities. In other words, he saw life as a futile meandering through a desolate desert wilderness, surrounded on all sides by cold and bitter despair.

What a description to give to a triumphant adventure; what a mocking play on words; what a tragic lack of faith in the sublime promise of our Saviour, Teacher, and Master. To me—and I am sure to all of you—life has been a journey, full of pleasant and worth-while contacts, precious friendships, hallowed and cherished memories.

Life is a journey through green valleys where we hear the murmur of the brook as it wends its way toward the sea of eternity; where man is born, attains maturity, strives and accomplishes according to his abilities and will to attain.

In the springtime we may see the trees and plants shooting their buds, which later burst into a profusion of foliage and flowers, while overhead feathery friends entertain us from dawn to dusk with their sweet and melodious symphonies.

In the heat of midday we may sit in the restful shade beside the brook and drink of the stream of life, contemplating the goodness and the greatness of our Creator and Comforter, while before us pass in kaleidoscopic review cherished friendships of the past, and incidents that are treasured milestones in our journey through life.

In the full richness of fall, when the golden glow is on all nature, we harvest what we have sown. It is then that we garner the fruits of our labor, and reap the blessings of well-spent lives, devoted to the service of others.

The Congress of the United States is a true cross section of America and the American people, and therefore reflects to a faithful degree their views, their hopes, and their aspirations. Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln were true exponents of those ideals, which had their beginnings in the

rich and fertile soil of a continent free from the hatreds, fears, and prejudices of the Old World.

Here meet Representatives of the people to legislate for 132,000,000 free men, women, and children. They come from every section of the land, from all stations in life, and reflect every shade of opinion. A few are wealthy, but the majority have only their pay. With us there is no class distinction, no caste system. All work elbow to elbow for the common weal, animated by the same noble ideals and lofty purposes. All have but one goal—the greatest good to the greatest number. Therein, my friends, lies the strength of the Republic; thereon is builded the endurance and grandeur which is America.

Perhaps no other calling is so rich in opportunity for real service to our great country and to the people who have their being therein. It has been well said that "Service is the rent we pay for the space we occupy in this world."

The Congress of the United States has been called the greatest legislative body in all the world. My countrymen, it is more than that. In these dark and troublesome times the Congress is the anchorage of free government, a beacon light of hope to the persecuted and oppressed in other and less-favored lands.

To us, it is hard to understand how an individual, or a group, can find it in their hearts to persecute those of other creeds, races, or colors. We must accept the doctrine that God created man in His own image, hence such persecution is a rejection of the Golden Rule, a reversion to barbarism.

These are troublous days, freighted with complex and vexatious problems. At times we almost despair of the future. For a solution we turn here, there, and yon, but we will not despair for we know that in our own hands we hold the solution. The salvation of the world lies in faith, frugality, tolerance, charity, forgiveness, and creative labor.

In these cruel and trying times there is need for humane, honest, wise, and courageous leadership—leadership that is

consecrated wholeheartedly to the common weal. The call is for those who will submerge self in the cause of the many. Such are to be found wherever patriotic men and women congregate, and it is on them that the hope and the safety and the perpetuity of the Republic must and will rest.

God give us men who are not afraid to brave the scorn and contumely of passing whims, prejudices, and passions. Almighty God, forsake us not in this troublous hour when courage appears to have taken flight and reason is tottering on her throne.

Mankind has passed through many similar and worse experiences and situations in the past. To cure present-day ills and maladjustments will need time and serious thought, but a people resolved to find the remedy for them will discover and apply them, as surely as the rising of tomorrow's sun. We will not, we cannot, fail to do so.

To my colleagues may I offer this encouragement to carry on the battle to preserve republican government at home: "Be strong and of good courage, fear not, nor be afraid of them; for the Lord, thy God, He it is that doth go with thee. He will not fail thee nor forsake thee."

What will come out of the travail and suffering that mankind is now undergoing? It is for us to decide. Shall it be economic and political slavery or continued freedom—freedom to dare, to venture, to achieve, or are we henceforth to live the lives of birds confined in cages? Rather should we not resolve to remain human eagles free to soar to loftier heights, to attain yet nobler objectives, to accomplish yet greater things? Again, the answer rests in ourselves.

The true spirit of America is epitomized in a statue erected to the memory of the Pioneer Woman situated on the old National Trail, some miles east of Washington, Pa. There she stands, self-reliant, unafraid, with a babe in arm, an older child clutching her skirt, armed with a deer rifle, peering earnestly ahead for hidden dangers that she fears for her brood but cannot see. Strong, brave, self-reliant, she typifies

the America we all revere. She it was who made possible the pacification and development of the great country we all love. She it was who transmitted to us a heritage of bravery, self-reliance, and confidence in ourselves and in our destiny, which gave to us the strength and the will to make of this the greatest nation of which there is recorded history.

Today, as never before, we miss the wise and courageous counsel of our departed friends and colleagues. Would that they were here now to advise us, to tell us what to do. We miss them sorely.

We must cleave to the will and wish to create, to build better and greater. Subversive influences that would undermine the foundations upon which the Republic rests must be eradicated and destroyed. Here, there can be room only for those who love our country, honor our institutions, and revere our traditions. Those who do not subscribe to these requirements must seek haven in other lands. Here, there can be no divided allegiance, no second choice.

Since our last memorial day four Senators and nine Representatives have been summoned to the supreme congress above. For them the turbulence of the forum has subsided. Today they have their place in a higher body where bitter partisan strife is unknown. While they are no longer with us in the flesh, their spirit is ever with us, and the memory of their labors here is an inspiration to us to carry on. Their names are writ in letters of living light on the scroll of service to their country and fellow man. "They are not dead, they are merely away."

"I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

Since the very inception of Christianity the followers of the lowly Nazarene have been subjected to persecution, oppression, and ridicule. Many have suffered exile from their homeland, and even martyrdom for its sake, but faith ever carried them through, and with the passing of time their

number has increased until the cross has been carried into every corner of the earth.

To countless millions it has become a symbol of hope, a refuge in time of storm.

The Christian religion has been assailed times without number, but none have been able to offer anything substantial or tangible in its place. It has been, is, and ever will be the greatest known balm and source of comfort to mankind. It greets us at the cradle, sustains us throughout a troublous life, and its gentle and merciful ministrations enable us to face the end with hope, with courage, and with fortitude.

To the sorrowing mother who grieves over the loss of her child, to the abandoned Magdalen who walks the streets, to the man who has lost his faith, to the wayward son who roams the earth, to the cynic who scoffs and doubts—to these and to all mankind the promises of the Saviour come as a solace in their hour of darkest despair. It is then, one and all turn to Him for hope, peace, and comfort. There is, there can be no other outlet for our heart's desire. In Him rests the hope of mankind. Without that hope life would be a black void.

He has promised us eternal life, free from pain and doubt and despair. We know that He has prepared a place for His children where we shall some day gather, where broken family ties will be reunited, where cherished friendships shall be renewed. What a precious promise; what a glorious fulfillment.

Death is only a quiet door
  Set in a garden wall;
On gentle hinges it gives, at dusk
  When the thrushes call.
Along the lintel are green leaves,
  Beyond the light lies still;
Very willing and weary feet
  Go over that sill.
There is nothing to trouble any heart
  Nothing to hurt at all
Death is only a quiet door,
  In an old garden wall.

The quartet sang "The Long Day Closes."

Mr. Winfred Kemp, principal musician, United States Marine Band Orchestra, sounded taps.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., pronounced the benediction:

The Lord bless you and keep you; the Lord make His face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you; the Lord lift up His countenance upon you and give you peace, both now and evermore.

Memorial Addresses
on
Kenneth Farrand Simpson

Memorial Addresses

Remarks by Representative Pfeiffer

Of New York

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Speaker, well may we honor the memory of our departed colleague, KENNETH FARRAND SIMPSON, today. But mere words of eulogy are no more needed to illumine the earthly record of such a great and good man than is needed an incandescent light to illumine the sun at high noon.

We who had the rare good fortune to know KENNETH SIMPSON intimately and to work shoulder to shoulder with him in many righteous causes came to regard him as an exemplar of real American manhood and the things that count most in life, as truly he was. As a soldier, as a lawyer, as Republican national committeeman for the State of New York, and as Republican chairman of the county of New York, he carved for himself a permanent niche in the structure of the city and State of New York, and his fame as one of the really great men of our Nation will never be dimmed. A Divine Providence closed the portals on his life at a time when he was standing on the threshold of what undoubtedly would have been a notable and brilliant career in the Congress of the United States. Although his voice, which always rang out for the right, is now muted, he will live forever in our minds and hearts. With Longfellow, we can truly say, "Dead he is not, but departed"; for the great in spirit never die. The great spirit of KENNETH SIMPSON will ever abide with us and be a guide and inspiration in charting the course of the Nation and the courses of our own lives.

Remarks by Representative Taber

Of New York

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I have known KENNETH SIMPSON for over 20 years. During all that time he has been active in the public service, but as a man of public service rather than a holder of official position. He was a great success as a practicing lawyer and became the political leader of the largest city in the country. He has left his imprint on the city of New York and its political life in a fine way and in a way that will be a credit to him more and more in the years to come.

He was elected to the House last fall and served just 3 weeks. It was tragic that a man of such ability should die so young. It was a tremendous tribute to his ability that he was able to accomplish so much in a short and busy life.

Remarks by Representative Culkin

Of New York

Mr. CULKIN. Mr. Speaker, KENNETH FARRAND SIMPSON was one of the sweetest, bravest, and most outstanding individuals that I have met with during my service in public life. He also had the quality of great frankness in his discussions of public or party affairs. This attracted men to him and to the things he fought for during his public career.

Biographies in these days have arrived at the point where the dead man's weakness and strength are fully discussed. The old fulsome recitals of a man's achievements have gone out of fashion. I do not mean to suggest that there were any weaknesses in KEN SIMPSON's make-up. His fault, if any, was his direct approach to public questions which sometimes offended by their uncompromising assertion of what he believed to be right.

I am appending hereto a discussion which I made on June 3, 1939, wherein I tell the story of KEN SIMPSON's battle for progressive government and forward-looking leadership in the Republican Party and New York State. This statement may serve to keep alive KEN SIMPSON'S attempts to keep the Republican Party in step with political and economic progress.

Our deceased colleague's national outlook was comparable in many respects with the viewpoints of Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt in the field of social and political reform.

The statement follows:

Mr. CULKIN. Mr. Speaker, the ground gained by the Republicans in the 1938 congressional and State elections seemed to indicate that the party of Lincoln was on the way to victory in 1940. These encouraging signs are now being offset by the acts of certain alleged

leaders who are again attempting to get control of the party and drive out all who think in terms of a progressive Nation. In recent months certain gentlemen who regard themselves as leaders of the Republican Party in New York State and in the Nation have been openly making plans to remove KENNETH F. SIMPSON as Republican leader in New York and as national committeeman from New York State. They already have been able to prevent his election to the executive committee of the Republican National Committee. This stupid performance brought a vigorous protest from the Young Republicans and gave much joy to the New Dealers, now in the saddle in Washington.

On behalf of the millions of American men and women who will return to the fold of the party if it shows a decent, progressive liberalism, I wish to sound a warning against this procedure, which in my judgment, spells certain defeat in 1940.

These gentlemen who are warring on SIMPSON represent the "old guard" of the Republican Party, which has been repudiated by the people in two national elections and in many State elections in New York. They are the group which wishes to move time back in its course and restore the conditions and abuses of days which are gone forever.

Let us see what these men did to the Republican Party in New York State. From 1922 to the present there has not been a Republican Governor in the State of New York, and in only two of the elections in that period was the contest close. It should be noticed that from 1922 to 1930 the Republican Party was dominant in the Nation. In 1924 and 1928 the Republican national ticket swept the country, including New York State, but in New York the people already had turned against the "old guard" and were defeating its candidates by a wide margin.

REPUBLICANS LOSE POPULAR TOUCH

It is easy to see why this happened. Despite the fact that during this period they controlled both houses of the State legislature, seldom, if ever, did the Republican leaders propose any reform legislation. Gradually the farmers who are the backbone of the party in New York, and the mechanic and toiler in industry went over to the democracy in State elections. The people of the State came to believe that the Republican leaders recognized only the influence of special interests and not that of the people as a whole. The "old guard" leaders made little or no effort to disabuse them of this belief. Their only ambition seemed to be to gain control of the legislature so they and their patrons could maintain a strangle hold on

legislation. No serious effort ever seemed to be made to capture the gubernatorialship.

CONTINUED DEFEAT

The well-meaning and even able gentlemen who carried the Republican standard were severely restricted in the campaign issues which they were allowed to discuss, and even when these candidates fulfilled all the requirements there was no real serious effort made to elect them to office. It almost seems as if these gentlemen were afraid to elect a man who, once he obtained office, might not be so easy to control. As a result, the Democratic plurality in each election grew larger and larger, and at one time going over a million votes. In 1932 the Republicans lost control of the State senate but retained control of the assembly. As long as they could retain control of the assembly these gentlemen seemed satisfied.

THE DEWEY CAMPAIGN

In the 1938 campaign the Republicans nominated Thomas F. Dewey for governor. SIMPSON'S influence and intelligent leadership, be it said, brought about Dewey's nomination and election as district attorney of New York County. Everyone expected that after the convention was over Mr. Dewey would subside in the usual half-hearted efforts made by Republican candidates for the past 18 years, with the exception of a blast or two at the National Democratic Party as a whole. Instead he waged a vigorous campaign, recognizing that certain liberal reforms had been made in the structure of the State government and that those would have to be retained. He castigated graft and corruption which had entered into State politics and promised real relief for the beleaguered New York State dairy farmer. Dewey was defeated by only 64,000 votes. It was even suggested that he was counted out. His predecessors had been defeated by upward of 400,000 votes. In the same campaign it will be noted that John Lord O'Brien, Republican candidate for the Senate, who waged an able campaign but solely on a conservative basis, was defeated by the usual 400,000 plurality.

RANK AND FILE LIKE SIMPSON

The Republicans of New York State have come to have confidence in SIMPSON'S leadership. Under his leadership the standing and reputation of the party at Albany and elsewhere has been completely restored. He has brought to the front a group of young, clean, and vigorous leaders. He represents a group, to put it in his own words, who believe that "since 1932 a lot of water has

gone over the dam and some of it is not going to go back." It may be that Mr. Dewey today is listening to the siren calls of some of the more reactionary leaders of the party, but the fact stands that the 1938 campaign was waged on substantially the platform that Mr. SIMPSON stands for. To abandon this platform now by throwing SIMPSON to the wolves of reaction would relegate both Dewey and the Republican Party to the position in which we stood in 1936.

If SIMPSON is discarded because he sought the votes of labor for candidates who were pledged in advance to decent local government, defeat of the Republican Party in the 1940 campaign is certain. It will certainly cost the party several hundred thousand votes in New York State.

Mr. SIMPSON is also accused of allying himself with the American Labor Party to obtain the election of Fiorello H. LaGuardia as mayor and Thomas E. Dewey as district attorney in the city of New York in 1937. In joining with the Labor Party in 1936 he was merely doing what his predecessors had done in 1933 when Mr. LaGuardia was first elected. The American Labor Party represents a group of liberals and radicals with whom Mr. SIMPSON does not agree on national issues, but he and all right-thinking New York citizens happened to agree with them on local issues. Labor and SIMPSON by this alliance were able to prevent the return to power of a political machine with all its vice and corruption. It is strangely significant that a good many of the Old Guard Republicans favored an alliance with Tammany Hall in preference to an agreement with the Labor Party which, on the issue of city government at least, stood for honest and fair nonpolitical municipal government.

It should be remembered that this temporary alliance with the American Labor Party resulted in the election of a Republican majority to the State constitutional convention. Due to SIMPSON'S political acumen the State of New York was saved from having wished on it a New Deal constitution which would have destroyed progress and disrupted business in the State. Some of these gentlemen have very short memories.

Mr. SIMPSON has time and again asserted that he has no intention of maintaining an alliance with the Labor Party. He insists that his and their views on National and State issues widely differ. This is clearly shown by the fact that in the 1938 New York election the Labor Party vehemently opposed the candidacy of Mr. Dewey and by their activity were undoubtedly able to elect Governor Lehman.

The country east and west is watching this preliminary battle between the progressive and reactionary groups in the Republican Party with intense interest. More than Mr. SIMPSON's career is at issue in this fight. This fight, in my judgment, involves the very existence of the Republican Party as a potent force in American political life.

The great independent liberal vote of the country, now estimated at 10,000,000 strong, will not follow this old leadership. This group is, of course, nauseated with the pseudo liberalism and endless demagoging of President Roosevelt. For years the middle-western farmer supported the Republican Party, relying upon vague promises, but finally, after years of nothing but promises, in 1932 and 1936 they tore loose from their moorings and supported the New Deal. They are now ready to return to the roof trees of their fathers, but only if this reactionary leadership is cleaned out.

These people will never support the Republican Party as long as it has the type of leadership which leads only to defeat and special privilege. They want a real house cleaning in party leadership nationally and replacement with sound-thinking, progressive leaders of the Simpson type. They showed that in 1936 despite the fact that the Republican candidate was a middle-western liberal. He was overwhelmingly defeated, even in his own part of the country. The people liked Governor Landon, but could not brook many of his fellow travelers.

WHAT SIMPSON STANDS FOR

Nationally the Republican Party must come to recognize that the conditions facing the Nation today are far different from those which faced it 50 years ago. At that time this was an expanding country with a frontier which could take up the shock of economic and social abuses. The need for developing the country was such that those abuses could be tolerated. Today we have a different story. Today our Nation is much more interdependent and the economic woes of one group of the population are reflected in all the others. The opportunity for national expansion is no longer existent. Each group, whether city or rural, must be made to recognize the rights of the other.

Capital must recognize the rights of labor, and labor must not conduct itself in disregard of the rights of capital. Marketing monopoly must be taken off the backs of the farmer. There must be some control of the national financial system, and no longer can we allow ruthless financial manipulators to play with the finances of trusting and inexperienced people. Relief must be provided

for those of our population who are unfortunately out of work. Proper social security should be provided for those who are either too old to work or unable to work.

These are the objectives that Simpson fights for. Because he stands for these things, his political scalp is demanded. The past 8 years have produced certain reforms along these lines and the great mass of the people have come to regard them as absolutely essential in American life. Any party which sets itself against these reforms is doomed to defeat and perhaps extinction. It may be said that the 1938 election indicated a swing of the pendulum toward the conservative. That, of course, is true; but it is not a step toward the type of conservatism that the old crowd represents. It is a conservatism which recognizes the needs of the future and does not attempt to encase itself in the shell of the past. The vote in 1938 was an expression of discontent with the gross inefficiencies and experimentations of the New Deal; that the people are tired of the expanding national debt, which will place a vast burden upon them and their descendants. They are growing tired of the great mass of political graft and corruption that has sprung up in Washington in the past 6 years. But the people will not go back to the old jungle days. The people want a progressive liberal government that stands for full opportunity and an America free from special privilege.

CONSERVATISM NOT REACTION

True conservatism does not mean reaction. All the great leaders of the Conservative Party in England and the Republican Party in the United States have been men willing to break with the traditions of the past when it seems necessary for the future. In 1866, Disraeli, the great British Prime Minister, sponsored a bill which greatly expanded the suffrage of that time. Ever since that time the position of the Conservative Party in England has been constantly growing stronger, with the result that since 1920 the party has only been out of power about 4 years. In the past 20 years, despite the fact that for a considerable portion of that time England was plunged into a depression resulting from the war, the British Conservative Party has constantly sponsored broad social legislation that has bettered the lot of the English working men and women. Through some economic changes, combined with a liberal social philosophy, the British Conservative Party has been able to lift England to the foreground of those countries recovering from the great depression. Republican leadership everywhere would do well to study and consider the English procedure.

CONSIDER LINCOLN AND THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt, the two greatest Republican Presidents, both were willing to break with the past when they felt it necessary. The first Roosevelt especially stood for opposition to the great combination of wealth which would stultify the economic condition of the people. The people of New York and the country believe that KENNETH SIMPSON stands for the principles of Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. To kick him out now at the behest of men whose leadership means certain defeat would be a disservice to the Republican Party and the country. Again, as in 1912, the party of Lincoln is at the parting of the ways. Which path will it follow?

Mr. Speaker, subsequent to the political struggles hereinbefore discussed, KEN SIMPSON was elected to Congress from the Seventeenth District. His service here, of course, was brief, being terminated by his untimely death. Death is a great healer of animosities, and as time goes on the fresh outlook of our deceased colleague is more and more missed in the councils of the Republican Party. He was, above all, a brave, valiant American, and much needed in an atmosphere where real conviction is often sacrificed to unhealthy compromise. America needs KEN SIMPSON in these days. His death is deeply regretted by those who knew and admired him.

Remarks by Representative Rolph

of California

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed appropriate to have a day dedicated to the memory of those of our Members who have preceded us into the Great Beyond. Nothing could be more fitting than to pause for this final hail and farewell.

The untimely passing of Hon. KENNETH FARRAND SIMPSON stunned all and makes one realize the uncertainties of life.

On January 3, 1941, you administered the oath of office to us as new Congressmen, and just 22 days later, January 25, he was called to higher responsibilities. While it was not my privilege to know KEN SIMPSON before coming to Washington, nonetheless, from the short association with him in this body I felt a cordial friendship would develop through our service here.

He came from the great Empire State, located on the Atlantic seaboard, while my home is out in the Golden State, beside the waters of the broad Pacific. The House of Representatives was our meeting place.

The freshmen in the Seventy-seventh Congress feel keenly the severing of the tie which bound us to our comrade. We find consolation in the words of All's Well, as written by Anna Newbegin, of San Francisco:

> Whatever comes is best—'tis the true way
> That we should meet the hours in faith and say,
> "What's mine no one can keep or take away;
> I'll give the best in song, in joy or pain.
> And leave all else without a thought of gain."
> When twilight falls, and rest is mine with care,
> My soul can say, "All's well, here, everywhere."

Remarks by Representative Baldwin

Of New York

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, to say that our community and our party suffered an irreparable loss in the recent and untimely death of KENNETH F. SIMPSON would be to deny the vigor of the leadership he provided for so many years. The whole aim of his activities was to provide in the community and in the party a force for good government and progress dependent upon no single individual and beholden to no one man or woman.

And yet his death has left a void which even the most enthusiastic of his followers cannot help but contemplate with dismay. Courage there is amongst us, and willing hearts and minds, and our grief is profound and sincere. But the experience and inspiration and unceasing devotion which he contributed to the welfare of his community cannot be replaced overnight.

His was not only a well-fought fight, it was a long one, with its beginning back in the youthful years, working his way through college, serving his country in war as well as in peace, constantly working for his friends and his neighborhood.

KENNETH F. SIMPSON was born in 1895 in the very district which he served so ably and so long. He went to Hill School and Yale University. During his freshman year at college, his father died and from then on KENNETH SIMPSON was on his own, working his way through the three remaining years as well as through Harvard Law, earning money by such activities as tutoring and editing the Yale News. At Yale he made Phi Beta Kappa, and was the "last man tapped for Bones" and became head of the senior council.

As early as 1916 he became interested in active politics, attending the Progressive Republican Convention at Chicago which nominated Theodore Roosevelt.

That same summer, with war clouds gathering over Mexico, he helped to organize a group of Yale students into a New Haven Field Artillery unit in the Connecticut National Guard. They were not sent to Mexico, but later, when the United States entered the World War, SIMPSON was commissioned a captain of Field Artillery at the Plattsburg Training Camp and was assigned to the Three Hundred and Second Field Artillery, with which regiment he saw active service in France.

After the war, continuing his interest in politics, KENNETH SIMPSON worked actively as an election district captain in the fifteenth assembly district, his home district, where he was married and where his four children were born. From then on, ably aided by his wife, Helen Porter Simpson, he never let up in his fight for good progressive government, serving successively as president of the district club, as assistant United States attorney for the southern district of New York, as leader of the Fifteenth District, as national committeeman, and finally as Congressman from the Seventeenth Congressional District, which includes the fifteenth.

It was KENNETH SIMPSON more than any single individual who finally broke up the forces of misrule which had controlled New York City for so many years. He backed Fusion in 1933 with LaGuardia as candidate for mayor, and 4 years after that successful fight prevailed upon the party again to back LaGuardia and upon LaGuardia to accept a Republican ticket. This second victory brought Tammany Hall permanently to its knees, and brought before the community such outstanding Republicans as Thomas E. Dewey, Newbold Morris, Stanley Isacs, and Bruce Barton.

KENNETH SIMPSON'S fight for the same cause of sound, progressive government in the wider field of national politics is too recent and too well known to require more than pass-

ing comment here. His backing of Wendell Willkie and Mr. Willkie's gallant campaign and increasing popularity are evidence enough of KENNETH SIMPSON's brilliant leadership and vision.

When he was elected to Congress the press of the Nation commented with enthusiasm, and he went to Washington to carry his everlasting fight for good government into this broader field with all the courage and vigor he had always displayed.

His premature death could be a stunning blow to the party and the cause for which he fought. But to those many of us who loved and admired him he has left such a shining example of courage and vision that we would be poor stuff, indeed, if, inspired by that example, we failed to seize the torch and carry on.

That we will do so goes without saying, and no higher tribute could be paid to KENNETH SIMPSON.

Remarks by Representative Reece

Of Tennessee

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, one of the saddest sights to me in Washington is that of this Capitol when the flags are flying at half mast.

There is nothing morbid about my feeling, and it certainly is not fear. Rather I find myself musing about the shattered dreams, the broken plans, and the unfulfilled intentions of some late and lamented colleague who may or may not have been a close friend or associate. For, only a few mortals in the eleventh hour of their life have been privileged to cry out in all truth:

My work is done. I have carried out all my plans and ambitions.

That more of us are not enabled to do that is perhaps the greatest tragedy of life. Perhaps it is fate, perhaps it is our own fault, because we have somehow failed to use fully each shining minute and hour that life placed at our disposal. I do not know. I do not expect ever to know in life.

What I do know is that when my friend KENNETH FARRAND SIMPSON died recently, a useful life was shattered in mid-flight. Still gloriously young, he had apparently ventured only a few steps toward his goal of great usefulness to this Nation. His service as a soldier and his great service to his Nation and party had only whetted his ambition to one day work harder among us and help make the Nation's laws and play his part in guiding us toward more peaceful intercourse with other nations.

I had ample chance to study him closely and to learn his ideals. I found him high-minded, eager, intensely devoted to his party and strikingly loyal to his friends. Party meant

much to him. We owe him much for having infused such tremendous energy and revitalizing influence in again making his party a powerful factor in governmental affairs—city, State, and Nation.

At 45, KENNETH FARRAND SIMPSON had gone far along the road of life. At 45 he had gone farther in fact than many of us here assembled may have the privilege of going. How close he came to his ultimate goal none of us can know, but if he could speak it would be to urge us on to our best and to be loyal to our dreams and faithful to our ideals.

He was that way on earth and the fact death has removed him from us does not seem to dim the courage his presence seemed ever to infuse.

Remarks by Representative Kennedy

Of New York

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, as a Representative of this House, I attended the funeral of my neighbor and friend, KENNETH F. SIMPSON. The religious services were held at St. James Protestant Episcopal Church in Manhattan. Gathered at the church, to pay tribute to Congressman SIMPSON, were throngs of men and women of every religious, political, and racial group.

By long and constant service to his political party he was recognized as a student of government and as an astute leader of men. While he was an ardent partisan, he was considerate of the views of his political adversaries.

Throughout his adult life the Republican Party honored him with positions of importance and trust. His useful career was capped with further distinction in his election as a Member of this great legislative body. While his service was brief, he made a most favorable impression here in Washington and gave evidence that he would have brought to his new high position the same degree of capability, industry, and energy that marked his life as a distinguished lawyer and public official.

He left a devoted wife and four lovely children.

FOR HE WALKED WITH MEN AND UNDERSTOOD

Here was a man whose heart was good,
Who walked with men and understood.
His was a voice that spoke to cheer,
And fell like music on the ear.
His was a smile men loved to see
His was a hand that asked no fee
For friendliness or kindness done.
And now that he has journeyed on,
His is a fame that never ends
And leaves behind uncounted friends.

Remarks by Representative Beiter

Of New York

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, I had short acquaintance with the Representative from New York, Hon. KENNETH SIMPSON, whose untimely death occurred at the beginning of the first session of the Seventy-seventh Congress, but had he lived, I am sure that our friendship would have grown and ripened with the passing years. On this memorial day I desire to pay him tribute as a distinguished Member of the House and a respected citizen of the great State of New York.

KENNETH SIMPSON was an outstanding political figure in New York and acted as a leader in the affairs of his party. His desire to serve and his energy and ability would have made him a national leader as well. It was, indeed, a tragedy that he had to be taken in the very prime of life and at the height of his usefulness and power. During the few weeks he served here he reflected honor and credit upon himself and his constituency. New York and the Nation have lost a valuable public official.

Proceedings
in the
House of Representatives

Proceedings in the House

MONDAY, *January 27, 1941.*

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Blessed Lord and Saviour, Thy kingdom is not only over the winds and the sea but Thou art adored where the pulses of life beat strongest. Thou not only hast sway where the rivers run and the torrents sweep but where human hearts are bruised and aching.

We praise Thee, O Master, that Thou hast a palm of peace and a wreath of consolation for every fallen hand. We pray for Thy blessing of comfort to abide in the cloud of sorrow which hangs over the broken family circle of a notable Member whose brief career has been so suddenly closed; be with them until they behold Thy final glory. We entreat Thee that Thou mayest continue to be the spring of the noblest and the best impulses of the Congress and our fellow countrymen. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. William T. Pheiffer].

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to announce to you that our friend and colleague, that prince of a man, KENNETH FARRAND SIMPSON, of the Seventeenth New York District, has left us. He departed this life last Saturday evening, January 25, at his home in New York City. The Congress and the people of the United States have suffered a grievous loss in his passing. We can ill afford to lose a man of his stature in these critical days.

Those of us who knew KEN SIMPSON well loved him for his nobility of character and his unblemished personal life, and we admired him for his dauntless courage, his brilliancy of mind, and his steadfast loyalty to his friends. He has

given us a clearer view of what can be accomplished when integrity, ability, and industry are united. He has departed for the farther shore at a moment when he was on the threshold of a notable and brilliant career in Congress, which would have added fresh laurels to those which were bestowed on him in consequence of his distinguished and honorable service as a soldier, as a lawyer, as Republican national committeeman for the State of New York, and as Republican chairman of the County of New York. Although his voice, which always rang out in righteous causes, is now muted, he will live forever in the minds and hearts of millions of his fellow Americans. With Longfellow we can truly say: "Dead he is not, but departed"—for the great in spirit never die.

I am sure that his devoted wife Helen and his son Kelly and his daughters, Sarah, Helen, and Elizabeth, will derive great consolation in the remembrance down through the years of his splendid attributes, and in the abiding faith that a Divine Providence has ordered all things well.

You kindly granted me unanimous consent last Friday to address the House for 15 minutes today. It was my purpose to use that time for making my maiden speech as a Member of Congress. However, I am so overwhelmed by a sense of personal loss in the passing of my dear friend and neighbor KEN SIMPSON, that I have neither the heart nor the spirit for that undertaking. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I shall not avail myself of the privilege and I request that my address to the House be stricken from the list of special orders on today's calendar.

Mr. Speaker, I send a resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read (H. Res. 84) as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. KENNETH F. SIMPSON, a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That a committee of four Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. Culkin].

Mr. CULKIN. Mr. Speaker, the country and the Congress were greatly shocked at the passing of KENNETH F. SIMPSON, a Member of this body since January 3, 1941. His adult life was one of continuous battle for honesty in government and to the cause of social justice in the Nation. The part he played in the promotion and advancement of decency in the municipal administration by his unqualified advocacy of the election of the Honorable Fiorello H. LaGuardia to the office of mayor of New York is well known. More than any other man he brought to the front and gave opportunity to Thomas E. Dewey, whose outstanding services have given new life to law enforcement in the county of New York.

KENNETH F. SIMPSON was a real liberal in his views and fully mindful of the fact that government in the United States could not remain static but must move forward in the fields of social and economic reforms.

It is impossible at this time to pay adequate tribute to this man's lifelong services to his country and his party. This will be done later.

Pursuant to the permission of the House, I am appending hereto a statement of Mr. SIMPSON'S career. It appeared in the New York Herald Tribune of date January 27, 1941:

SIMPSON LED CITY'S REPUBLICANS THROUGH 5 YEARS OF SUCCESSES—HIS VIGOR AIDED LAGUARDIA'S REELECTION, DEWEY'S CAPTURE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, AND THE WILLKIE NOMINATION; HEADED LIBERAL WING

KENNETH F. SIMPSON, Representative from the Seventeenth Congressional District, who died at his home, 109 East Ninety-first Street, Saturday night, guided the Republican organization in New York County through five of its stormiest and most successful years. Largely through his vigorous, aggressive leadership, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia was reelected in 1937—the first time a reform administration ever won a second term over the Tammany machine—and the district attorney's office was captured from Tammany Hall for the first time in 20 years.

In these accomplishments Mr. SIMPSON brought a lively transfusion to an almost moribund Republican organization and harnessed strange, discordant political elements for a common objective. His successes locally opened the door to wider achievements. Through an alliance with the American Labor Party—bitterly opposed by many Republican leaders—he backed a slate of delegates which enabled the Republicans to control the New York State Constitutional Convention in 1938.

That same year he went on to sponsor Thomas E. Dewey for Republican nomination for Governor, and, although Mr. Dewey failed of election by a narrow margin, Mr. SIMPSON became a power in State politics and was elected Republican national committeeman from New York.

BROKE WITH DEWEY

During the last 2 years of a stormy career, in which he became a national political figure, Mr. SIMPSON broke with Mr. Dewey during the latter's preconvention campaign for the Presidential nomination, contributed significantly to Wendell L. Willkie's victory at the Philadelphia convention, and was himself elected to the House of Representatives from his home district, succeeding Bruce Barton, who ran unsuccessfully for the United States Senate.

Mr. SIMPSON resigned his county leadership only last month, after an unsuccessful fight to replace David B. Costuma, one of the Republican members on the board of elections. When the county committee refused to sustain his proposal to endorse Gabriel L. Kaplan for the Costuma post, Mr. SIMPSON promptly retired from the leadership he had held with such conspicuous success since September 1935 to devote himself to his duties in Congress and work in what he called "the ranks."

His energy and initiative were already beginning to be felt in Washington. Only a few days after he had taken his seat in the new Congress Mr. SIMPSON introduced on January 13 a substitute for President Roosevelt's lend-lease bill, H. R. 1776, which would place a 2-year limit on the extraordinary powers granted to the President and reserve to Congress the right to determine what other countries besides the British Commonwealth should receive material war aid from this country. These reservations were proposed after Mr. SIMPSON had discussed the measure with Mr. Willkie, and to a certain extent represented the 1940 Republican candidate's views.

POLITICAL PARADOX

In many respects Mr. SIMPSON was a political paradox. Descended from a socially prominent family, he was listed in the Social Register. He smoked a pipe instead of the traditional cigar, spoke forceful and precise English with an occasional Harvard accent, and was a patron of art and music. In the midst of his own campaign for Congress last fall he interrupted a speaking tour to attend the opening of an exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art.

Despite his social and cultural background, Mr. SIMPSON enjoyed the hurly-burly of politics and was able to deal effectively not only with the clubhouse politicians of his own party but with the more radical leaders of the American Labor Party, who spoke a new and different political language. His conferences and deals with the Labor Party shocked conservative Republicans, both in New York City and up-State, and some accused the county chairman of betraying his own party by openly consorting with radicals.

Mr. SIMPSON defended the alliances he formed with the Labor Party on grounds of political expediency, maintaining that cooperation with other groups was necessary and justified to prevent Tammany Hall from returning to power. But beyond the practical considerations, Mr. SIMPSON was genuinely interested in liberalizing the Republican Party, making it more progressive and freeing it from reactionary elements.

His outspoken views along this line cost him election to the executive committee of the Republican National Committee in 1937, after he had been named to succeed Charles D. Hilles as national committeeman from New York.

SHOCKED "ELDER STATESMEN"

In an interview in Washington he said that the people would turn to the Republican Party only if they were sure it was not under the

domination of what he called the "reactionary influences of the past," and he expounded his views with such frankness that the "elder statesmen" of the party elected Delaware's ex-Senator, Daniel O. Hastings, to the executive committee post, which should have gone to the New York committeeman.

Mr. SIMPSON made his first foray into politics at the age of 15, when he became a candidate for colonel of the Knickerbocker Greys, the junior military organization of New York society, and won the post. He attended Hill School, where he edited the school paper and was president of the civics club.

His father died during his freshman year at Yale, and Mr. SIMPSON made his own way through such activities as tutoring and editing the Yale News. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, became head of the senior council, and was tapped for Skull and Bones.

In the summer of 1916, when the United States sent troops into Mexico in pursuit of Villa, Mr. SIMPSON helped organize a group of Yale men into a New Haven field artillery unit in the Connecticut National Guard. The unit was not sent to Mexico, but when the United States entered the World War Mr. SIMPSON's youthful military training and interest provided a springboard into the national service. He won a captain's commission and went to France, his regiment reaching the front only a short time before the Armistice.

Mustered out of the Army, Mr. SIMPSON entered Harvard Law School and found fresh inspiration in a legal career. Upon graduation, he became a fledgling lawyer in the firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

In 1924 Mr. SIMPSON appeared at the Republican club of the fifteenth assembly district and volunteered to work in a primary election campaign, an intraparty fight which had aroused lively interest. With Frederick M. Warburg, he was named to run for the county committee in an election district where the opposition was considered so strong that the outlook was considered hopeless.

The two young men went to work. Block by block, house by house, they rang door bells, talked to the voters. The result: They were elected to the county committee by 2 and 3 votes, respectively.

Partly as a result of his industry in the primary, Mr. SIMPSON was recommended to Col. William Hayward, then United States attorney, as a likely young assistant. He resigned from Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft and went to work in the gloomy old Federal Building on the lower edge of City Hall Park. Meanwhile, he kept up his interest in Republican affairs at the fifteenth district

clubhouse and became successively president of the district club, assembly district leader, and State committeeman.

Mr. SIMPSON'S emergence as a real leader in New York politics came in 1933 when he succeeded Keyes Winter, during the fight to unseat Samuel S. Koenig as county chairman in the leadership of the fifteenth assembly district. He was in the forefront of the movement to replace Mr. Koenig with Chase Mellen, and when the county committee sought a new leader after another brisk fight 2 years later, Mr. SIMPSON was the man they selected.

PACIFIED LEADERS

The Fusion campaign had already sent Mayor LaGuardia to City Hall, but it was neither a happy nor flourishing political organization which the new county chairman was called upon to direct. Republican district leaders had failed to place a substantial number of workers in the new reform administration. The mayor had irritated many with his reference to "clubhouse loafers" and amid the general scramble for jobs many shrill outcries were heard denouncing the ingratitude of a reform municipal government.

It was Mr. SIMPSON'S task to pacify his district leaders, distribute such jobs as turned up with fairness, and maintain some kind of cooperation between City Hall and the district organizations.

Even more important, in 1937, was the task of reforming Republican ranks for another municipal campaign, rallying the clubhouse workers and district leaders again to roll up their sleeves and work for the mayor, and putting together another winning ticket. Here Mr. SIMPSON demonstrated his real political genius.

He effected a strong compact with the American Labor Party, then a precocious political youngster, for the support of the Republican-Fusion ticket on the simple basis of good municipal government, and in exchange gave Republican support to A. L. P. Assembly and minor judiciary candidates. He bolstered the ticket by persuading Mr. Dewey, then special rackets prosecutor with a glowing record of successes, to run for district attorney in New York County. In all this maneuvering he was in frequent consultation with the volatile and temperamental Mayor LaGuardia, finally putting together a ticket acceptable to him as well as to the organization.

ANTITAMMANY SWEEP

Mr. SIMPSON'S efforts were rewarded at the November election in 1937 by another substantial victory over Tammany Hall, in which Mayor LaGuardia was not only reelected but the offices of borough

president, president of the new city council, district attorney of New York County, city controller, and control of the board of estimate were returned to the reform administration. Tammany Hall had been defeated for a second time, an event unprecedented in New York politics.

Mr. SIMPSON worked earnestly for Mr. Dewey's nomination for Governor in 1938 and led the group which carried the Republican State Convention at Saratoga Springs for the youthful District Attorney, but in 1939, after Mr. Dewey had been defeated in the gubernatorial race, a rift developed between the two over the Dewey candidacy for the Presidential nomination.

When it became evident that the New York County leader would not support Mr. Dewey, the Dewey forces called a special convention of the Republican State Committee in May 1940, and replaced Mr. SIMPSON as Republican National Committeeman by J. Russell Sprague, of Nassau County, Mr. Dewey's campaign manager. Mr. SIMPSON went to the Philadelphia convention uncommitted to any candidate, but worked quietly and effectively for Mr. Willkie's nomination. His efforts were effective not only in the New York State delegation but in New Jersey and other groups.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to; and the Chair appointed the following committee on behalf of the House: Messrs. Culkin, Rockefeller, Martin J. Kennedy, and William T. Pheiffer.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the remainder of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 29 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Wednesday, January 29, 1941, at 12 o'clock noon.

KENNETH FARRAND SIMPSON

WEDNESDAY, *January 29, 1942.*

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution:

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 27, 1941.

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. KENNETH F. SIMPSON late a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend he funeral of the deceased Representative.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn until Wednesday next.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of the foregoing resolution the Vice President had appointed Mr. Wagner and Mr. Mead members of said committee on the part of the Senate.

Proceedings
in the
United States Senate

Proceedings in the Senate

MONDAY, *January 27, 1941.*

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Calloway, one of its reading clerks, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. KENNETH F. SIMPSON, late a Representative from the State of New York, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The resolution (H. Res. 84) was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
UNITED STATES,
January 27, 1941.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. KENNETH F. SIMPSON, a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That a committee of four Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, it becomes my sad duty to inform the Senate of the death of one of the Members of the New York delegation in the House, Hon. KENNETH F. SIMPSON, who represented the Seventeenth Congressional District.

Mr. SIMPSON passed away at the very beginning of his service in the House of Representatives. However, he was not a newcomer in the public service, because he had served as assistant United States attorney in the city of New York. He was the leader of his party in the Borough of Manhattan. He was the national committeeman representing his party in the national organization. He was a soldier, a lawyer, and a civic leader.

On some future occasion his memory will be honored along with that of others of his colleagues who have passed away. For the time being, Mr. President, I offer a resolution which I send to the desk, and for which I ask present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 57) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. KENNETH F. SIMPSON, late a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints as the committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative the two Senators from New York [Mr. Wagner and Mr. Mead].

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Wednesday next.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Wednesday, January 29, 1941, at 12 o'clock meridian.

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